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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/616,978	07/11/2003	George S. Panton JR.	PAN-010	2870
23353	7590 09/22/2005		EXAMINER	
RADER FISHMAN & GRAUER PLLC LION BUILDING			CONLEY, FREDRICK C	
1233 20TH STREET N.W., SUITE 501			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20036			3673	

DATE MAILED: 09/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTOL-326 (Rev. 7-05)

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,715,170 to Richmond in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,473,784 to Nixon et al., and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,950,627 to Bologovsky et al.

Claim 16, Richmond discloses a method of making a spine board, comprising: injecting foam into the interior of a unitary board structure through an ingress opening (91a,91b) while providing an inherent egress for air from said interior, until said foam fills said interior completely (col. 3-4 lines 59-68 and 1-2). Richmond fails to disclose forming a pair of mating board portions together defining said board and thermo-welding one of said pair to another of said pair to define a hollow unitary board structure.

Although not injecting the interior of a board structure with foam, Nixon does discloses forming a pair of mating board portions together and bonding one of said pair to another of said pair to define a hollow unitary board structure (col. 1-2 lines 64-68 & 1). It would have been obvious to form a pair of mating board portions and bond together as taught by Nixon in order to provide a body board with an outer plastic shell which prevents the absorption of blood. The Examiner takes Official notice the it is well known to employ thermo-welding as a bonding means, and it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to employ thermo-welding in order to

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bond the mating board portions of Richmond, as modified, together. Richmond also fails to disclose sealing an ingress opening. Bologovsky discloses a sealing an ingress opening of a spine board (col.8 lines 4-13). It would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to seal an ingress opening as taught by Bologovsky in the spine board of Richmond in order to reduce the likelihood that the interior of the board will become a source of infection.

Claim 17, Richmond, as modified, fails to disclose the step of forming including vacuum forming a thermo-plastic material. Nixon discloses the step of forming the board portion is a step of vacuum forming a thermoplastic material (col. 8 lines 14-16)(Nixon). It would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to employ the step of vacuum forming a thermoplastic material as taught by Nixon with the board of Richmond in order to form a hard outer plastic shell. Claim 18, wherein, in the step of injecting foam, said foam inherently adheres to the interior of said unitary board structure, said unitary board structure being corrugated along runners 60 to accept the foam, thereby avoiding delaminating of the structure itself. Corrugated is defined as having alternating groves therefore the grooves formed by runners are interpreted as corrugating the unitary board structure of Richmond. Claim 19, wherein Richmond, as modified, discloses removing the board structure from the compression press (col. 8 lines 22-23). Richmond fails to disclose positioning said unitary board structure in a secondary mold prior to injecting said foam. Bologovsky discloses positioning a board structure in a secondary mold prior to injecting said foam (col. 7-8 lines 65 & 1-3). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the

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art at the time of the invention to place the unitary board structure of Richmond in a secondary mold as taught by Bologovsky in order to prevent the spine board from distorting under the injection and expansion pressures of the urethane foam.

Claim 20, wherein said foam is urethane foam (col. 3 line 68)(Richmond).

## Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 7/16/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With regards to the Applicant's argument, the Applicant's declaration under 37 C.F.R. 1.131 does not sufficiently demonstrate completion of the Applicant's invention prior to provisional application 60/380,715 filed May 15, 2002. A general allegation that the Applicant's invention was completed prior to the provisional application filed May 15, 2002 is not sufficient. Similarly, a declaration by the inventor to the effect that his or her invention was conceived or reduced to practice prior to the reference date, without a statement of facts demonstrating the correctness of this conclusion, is insufficient to satisfy 37 CFR 1.131. In order to demonstrate completion of the invention prior to the provisional application filed on May 15, 2002 the Applicant must provide supporting statements by witnesses, where verbal disclosures are the evidence relied upon. Where interference testimony is used, the applicant must point out which parts of the testimony are being relied on. The declaration must clearly explain which facts or data applicant is relying on to show completion of his or her invention prior to the particular date. Vague and general statements in broad terms about what the exhibits describe along with a general assertion that the exhibits describe a reduction to practice

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"amounts essentially to mere pleading, unsupported by proof or a showing of facts" and, thus, does not satisfy the requirements of 37 CFR 1.131(b). In re Borkowski, 505 F.2d 713, 184 USPQ 29 (CCPA 1974). Applicant must give a clear explanation of the exhibits pointing out exactly what facts are established and relied on by applicant. 505 F.2d at 718-19, 184 USPQ at 33. Applicant needs to provide another copy of Exhibit A since it has not been included in the declaration filed 07/16/04. With regards to Exhibit B, the hand written description of features the applicant is relying on does not demonstrate how completion of his or her invention is prior to the May 15, 2002. Furthermore, it's unclear how these features demonstrate the Applicant's claim of injecting foam into the interior of a unitary board structure through an ingress opening, providing egress for air from said interior until said foam fills said interior completely, forming a pair of mating board portions, and thermo-welding one of said pair to another.

## Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to FREDRICK C. CONLEY whose telephone number is

571-272-7040. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, HEATHER SHACKELFORD can be reached on 571-272-7049. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is

571-273-8300.

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HEATHER SHACKELFORD SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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